# The People's Press.

Vol. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 21, 1868. No. 52.



## The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year . . . . $2 00
" 6 months, . . . 1 00
" 3 months, . . . . 75

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..... The following, entitled "Watch, Mother," is beautiful—one of those little gems which touch the heart:—

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, mother while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary tax?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prattling, eloquent and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
By the happy joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you,
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep that young heart true.
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

..... H. L. Flash, the author of these original verses, entitled "The Shadows in the Valley," has drawn from a fount of delicate fancy and pure feeling:—

'There's a mossy, shady valley,
Where the waters wind and flow,
And the daisies sleep in winter,
'Neath a coverlid of snow!
And violets, blue-eyed violets,
Bloom in beauty in the spring,
And the sunbeams kiss the wavelets,
Till they seem to laugh and sing.

But in Autumn, when the sunlight
Crowns the cedar-covered hill,
Shadows darken in the valley,
Shadows ominous and still;
And the yellow leaves, like banners
Of an Elfin host, that's fled,
Ting'd with gold and royal purple,
Sadly flutter overhead.

And those shadows, gloomy shadows,
Like dim phantoms on the ground,
Stretch their dreamy lengths forever
On a daisy-covered mound.
And I loved her, yes I loved her,
But the angels loved her too,
So she's sleeping in the valley,
'Neath the sky so bright and blue.

And no slab of pallid marble,
Rears its white and ghastly head,
Telling wanderers in the valley
Of the virtues of the dead.
But a lily is her tombstone,
And a dew-drop pure and bright,
Is the epitaph an angel
Wrote in the stillness of night.

And I'm mournful, very mournful,
For my soul doth ever crave
For the fading of the shadows
From that little woodland grave,
For the memory of the loved one,
From my soul will never part;
And those shadows in the valley,
Dim the sunshine of my heart.

### The Regulations Under the New Internal Revenue System.

Instructions in relation to the assessment and re-assessment of official taxes under the act of July 10th, 1868, have just been prepared at the Internal Revenue Department; as under that act several new special taxes are imposed, and some existing taxes are increased in amount or otherwise.

Distillers commencing business subsequent to the passage of this act will be assessed for the unexpired portion of the year at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, beginning with the first of May of the month in which they commence business, which will entitle them to produce or manufacture at the rate of one thousand barrels per annnm.

Distillers who have been assessed and paid a special tax for the current year of one hundred dollars, will be reassessed at the increased rate. In making the assessment allowance will be made for the proportion of the tax already paid, appropriate to the unexpired portion of the year. The tax will be reassessed from August first, or three-fourths of the year.

Rectifiers are required to pay two hundred dollars for not exceeding two hundred barrels, and fifty cents for each barrel in excess of that number. Persons who engage in rectifying under the new act will be assessed the pro rata proportion of the two hundred dollars and the fifty cents per barrel will be collected on each barrel in excess of such pro rata proportion of two hundred barrels.

The specific special tax on wholesale liquor dealers is not changed; but a change is made in the rate of the additional tax on sales, and in the amount of sales in excess of which the additional tax is to be assessed. If a person commences business as a liquor dealer in August, he would be liable to the special tax appropriate to the unexpired porton of the year, or three-fourths of $100, and this would cover the sale of three-fourths of $35,000 or $18,750 which, when exceeded, must begin to make separate returns and pay the additional rates required under the old law.

A wholesale liquor dealer who paid the special tax of $100 at the commencement of the year should be charged for sales made prior to July 20 at the old rates, and for those made afterwards at the new.

This end will be reached by exempting him from the monthly tax, until his sales made after July 20 shall have reached half that amount which he might have sold had there been no change in the law.—Thus, if he had sold $30,000 before the change, he may sell $10,000 afterwards; if he had sold sold $40,000 before, he may sell $5,000 after the change.

Manufacturers of stills will be assessed, *pro rata* for the unexpired portion of the year, i. e., 7-9 of $50,000, or $38,800. If, moreover, he has already paid a special tax of $10 as a manufacturer, he will be entitled to a deduction of 7-9 of $10, or $7 77, making the amount for which he is to be assessed $41 12. In addition to this, he is liable to a tax of $20 for each still, and $20 dollars for each worm made by him for distilling. If however, he manufactures other articles besides stills or worms, he is not entitled to any deduction on account of the special tax paid as a manufacturer.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars are to pay twenty-five dollars, and in addition two dollars for every thousand dollars in excess of ten thousand dollars. If in business on July 20th, they will be assessed seven-ninths of twenty-five dollars, and when their sales exceed seven-ninth of ten thousand dollars, they will become subject to the additronal tax of two dollars per thousand. Dealers commencing business subsequent to that time will be assessed a pro rata proportion of twenty-five dollars, counting from the first day of the month in which they commenced business, and the tax of two dollars will attach when their sales shtll exceed the same pro rata proportion of ten thousand dollars. Wholesale dealers, tobacconists, manufacturers of segars, and manufacturers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco must pay the special tax of dealers in leaf tobacco, in addition to their own special tax.

Every person whose business is to sell manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars is regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and where his annual sales exceed one hundred dollars aud do not exceed one thousand dollars, must pay five dollars, and two dollars in addition for each thousand dollars, in excess of one thousand.

Any retail dealer, wholesale or retail liquor dealer or keeper of a hotel or eating house, who sell tobacco, snuff or cigars, must pay in addition to his special tax as such, the tax as a dealer in tobacco. The assessment for the unexpired portion of the year will be made in accordance with the principles before stated.

Manufacturers of tobacco are required to pay a special tax of ten dollars. If they manufacture cigars, they must pay a special tax as such in addition. If they have already been assessed a special tax as tobacconists, they will not be reassessed as manufacturers of tobacco.

In addition to the special tax of ten dollars, a tobacco manufacturer, where the amount of the penal sum of his bond exceeds five thousand dollars, is liable to a tax of two dollors for each thousand dollars of the penal sum in excess of five thousand dollars. In making this assessment assessors will estimate the amount of tax which would be due for a full year, and when the assessment is to date from the time of the passage of the act, assess the manufacturer seven-ninths of that amount. And when he commences business subsequent to the month of July, the *pro rata* proportion of such amount for the unexpired portion of the year, dating from the first day of the month in which he so commences business. Manufacturers of tobacco are not required to pay special tax as dealers in tobacco for selling the products of their own manufactures.

Manufacturers of cigars are required to pay ten dollars when their annual sales do not exceed five thousand dollars, and in addition two dollars for each thousand in excess of five thousand. Those who have already paid tax as tobacconists, and do not manufacture tobacco, will not be required to pay special tax as cigar manufacturers. If, however, he continues to manufacture tobacco, he must be assessed as a cigar manufacturer. In such cases he will be assessed for the ratable proportion of two dollars. The tax of two dollars per thousand will be upon the excess of the *pro rata* proportion of five thousand dollars. Distillers, compounders, and manufacturers of stills—tobacco and cigars are not subject to the tax on sales imposed by section 4, act of March 31, 1868.

### Rusting Metals Prevented.

Lard or any kind of grease entirely free from salt will shut out air and moisture, both of which are essential to oxidization or rusting. A little resin (common "rosin") melted with lard makes the best coating for all kinds of iron and steel surfaces. It can be rubbed on table knives and forks, and other fine instruments, and then mostly wiped off, still leaving enough to protect the surface. The resin prevents rancidity of the lard, and is itself a protection, This mixture is cheap, and good for plough shares, and all farm or mechanical implements of iron or steel. Two or three ounces or more, may be added to a pound of lard.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

### A German Kindergarten---Interesting Scenes.

Dr. Hurst writes from Bremen to the New York *Methodist*:

"Perhaps a better idea cannot be presented of the working of a Kindergarten than a description of the way in which the principal one in Bremen is conducted, and I have had occasion to visit. Many of the children are so small that they need to be conducted thither by older persons, when they are met at the door by a servant, who relieves them of hats, coats, shawls and lunchbox, care being taken, however, that each child aid in adjusting its own things, and having a fixed place for all. The proprietress, Miss Grabau, is assisted by two other ladies. The school is divided into two classes, either one or the other of which is nearly always in the large hall for exercise, or working in the little gardens out of doors. In the school room each scholar is provided with a very neat and comfortable desk and chair, and is taught to regard them as its own property. The employments are worsted work, knitting, elementary drawing and every other imaginable thing which is supposed to furnish such young fingers and minds with combined skill and amusement. The children have patterns before them for everything they are to do, and the teacher personally superintends them in each little labor, when every pains is taken to impart as much elementary instruction as possible. For example, if a little girl is at work upon a book-mark, or a lamp mat, she is taught imitation, combination, perspective, counting the alphabet and many other things. As soon as she is tired of one employment she is at liberty to begin something else that she may like. Thus all weariness is avoided.

"The room for exercise is very large, and, like the school-room, neatly ornamented with pictures, and when the children are in it, they are under the care of a teacher, who has them go through many gymnastic exercises. This is the most interesting feature of the Kindergarten. The children, boys and girls promiscuously, are directed to assume a certain position. It may be that of a regiment drawn up in a line of battle. The teacher then commences a story about a certain battle; then comes some stirring song, when all sing together, and then the battle commences in right good earnest. After the great victory is won the teacher narrates a peaceful story in verse, which the children have been also previously taught, and which they repeat with her, going through all the gymnastic exercises suggested by the verses. For instance she tells of a pigeon house, out of which the pigeons come, one by one. Some fly slowly and others more rapidly; others go off and hop around on the ground, while others light on the chairs, some get tired and fall down, and thus the supposed movements of a whole flock of pigeons are represented by the children.

"Afterward, the teacher may begin to tell in prose about an old blacksmith, and by and by she reaches the verses telling of his anvil, bellows, red-hot iron and great hammer, when the children sing with her, and the whole room is transformed, for a time into a great smithy, and all the little folks industriously and laughingly playing blacksmith. Another song tells about walking over a great heath, where at last a great pond is reached. The frogs are heard to croak, and seen to leap into the pond. During this time the entire class becomes a large group of similar croakers.

"In all these initiatory exercises, the children preserve strict order, but their risible propensities are but little restrained. Just as soon as the slightest fatigue or decrease in interests is observed, the exercises are changed, when the class is immediately taken into another room, or else into the garden. About one-half of the time seems to be devoted to the gymnastics and horticultural employments, and the other half to the light manual labor at the desks in the school-room.

"There are a preat many of these half-poetical and half-prose stories, having somewhat of a theatrical character, taught and performed in the Kindergarten. I have at hand a volume which contains fifty in all, profusely illustrated. Some of the titles are 'The Mouse and the Cat,' 'The Ants,' 'The Stork and the Frog,' 'The Butterfly,' 'The Grasshopper and the Worm,' and 'The Horse-chestnut Tree.' Each of these stories requires, perhaps, from ten to fifteen minutes to repeat and perform.

"The exercises and employments at the Kindergarten are sure to be carried away by the children, and enter largely into their home life. If you send your little folks to one of them, for three months, you may expect, for a long time afterward to see them hopping about your premises like frogs, leaping like deer, springing like cats, and, as nearly as they can, flying like swallows, barking like dogs, swimming like fish, swinging like tree tops, sailing like boats, and chattering like magpies."

### Cost of Royalty.

There have been the usual demosstrations of "loyalty" among the higher circles of England, on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a female child—the fourth occasion since her marriage, in March, 1863, for such expressions of joy. The Princess of Wales, as well as her husband is extremely popular with the middle and industrial classes of England, among whom she and the Prince of Wales freely trust themselves, instead of keeping themselves behind the barriers of etiquette. But these classes, who pay the greater part of the taxes, cannot help remembering that each addition to the Royal family of England, and particularly to that branch of which the heir apparent to the throne is head, is extremely costly. Taking into account the well-known longevity of the House of Guelph, which almost extends beyond the Psalmist's "threescore years and ten," and that each Prince becomes a pensioner on the public, at the age of twenty-one, and each Princess from the day she marries, and it has been calculated that each Prince costs John Bull ten million dollars, and that each Princess may average about half that amount. Therefore, it is not surprising to find some of the London papers, which circulate largely and almost exclusively among the working classes, already counting up the future cost of the new little addition to the Royal family, as dear to the tax-payers. At present the Queen and her family receive over [illegible] year from the British public, [illegible] broad back to bear these

### An East Indian Hotel.

The Byculla Hotel is reputed to be the best in Bombay. Approaching it we saw a building, 200 feet long by 70 wide, and four stories high, with green lattice work from the bottom to the top, as if it was a monster henery; but descending from our carriage and entering a portico, we found a wide veranda behind the lattice. The lower story is one vast room, dining hall, office, bar, reading room, billiard room, all in one. Windows and doors are wide open for free circulation of air. There are movable screens here and there, so that you and your friends may have a private dining if so disposed. The public table stands in the centre of the room in the coolest and airiest place, with India matting on the floor and a *punka* over head—a frame covered with chints, suspended and worked by ropes—a grand fan, which serves the double purpose of fanning you while eating, and keeping the flies from the food. The *punka* is common in private houses, counting rooms and churches. Such a contrivance is a great comfort in a country where for five months temperature in dining rooms and bed chambers ranges from 85 to 110. It would be a comfort in America during the summer months, but if adopted, and if the good ladies were to cease rattling their palm leaf fans in church, would not the congration drop off to sleep, provided the preacher was prosy? The sleeping apartments in the hotel are about thirty feet square, with bath room attached. The only way in which you can cool off is by the bath. Morning and evening, and sometimes at noon, the residents resort to the bath to bring the blood down to a bearable temperature.

### Losing All—Family Scene.

There is something exceedingly tender, as well as instructive, in the following, which we take from the Child's Paper:

A few years ago a merchant failed in business. He went home one evening.

"What is the matter?" asked his wife.

"I am beggared. I have lost my all!" he exclaimed, pressing his forehead, as if his brain was in a whirl.

"All? said his wife; "I am left."

"All, papa?" said his eldest boy, "here am I."

"And I too, papa," said his little girl running up and putting her arms around his neck.

"I's not lost, papa," repeated Eddie.

"And yon have your health left," said his wife.

"And your two hands to work with," said the eldest, "and I can help you."

"And your feet to carry you about," said the wife.

"And your eyes to see with, papa," said little Eddie.

"You have God's promises," said the grandmother.

"And a good God," said his wife.

"And heaven to go to," said the little girl.

"And Jesus who came to fetch us there," said his eldest.

"God forgive me," said the poor merchant, bursting into tears. "I have not lost all. What are the few thousands which I call my all, to these precious things which God has left me?" and he clasped his family to his bosom, and kissed his wife and children with a thankful heart.

Ah, no, there are many things more precious than gold and bank stocks, valuable as these may be in their place.—When the Central America was foundered at sea, bags and purses of gold were strewn about the deck as worthless as the merest rubbish. "Life, life!" was the prayer. With some of the wretched survivors, "Water, water!" was the prayer. "Bread, bread!" it was worth its weight in gold if gold could have bought it.

### To the Farmers of North Carolina.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Warren county held at Warrenton on the 16th ult., for the purpose of taking steps towards the formation of an Immigration Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the chairman appoint a committee to correspond either by letter or through the press, with the citizens of other counties, inviting them to hold meetings in their counties and appoint delegates to a general meeting to be held at a certain point, (the time and place of holding which to be appointed by this committee) to consider the subject of immigration and organize a society if proper."

We the undersigned were appointed the committee under this resolution and in conformity to this requirement address you this letter through the press.

The importance of immigration to the future prosperity of our States is fully apparent to us, as we have no doubt it is to you. This immigration can only be secured by organized and systematic action. We propose to form a society embracing as many counties as may choose to join with us and thus by combination, accomplish what we could not separately.

The feasibility of such an organization is almost unquestionable. Through it we may induce the very best class of emigrants from other States and foreign countries to settle upon our surplus lands and aid in building up our wealth.

There is an immense quantity of land in the State lying idle, upon which we are paying taxes, and from which we are deriving no revenue. These lands are all we need to carry our enterprise into successful operation. Nor is it necessary to give them, as a plan can be devised by which we can make them available for our purpose and secure to the owner a fair price for them.

We call upon our sister counties to unite with us in our [illegible]

Hold meetings and appoint delegates to [illegible] which we will appoint as soon as a sufficient number of counties have expressed their willingness to participate. Let your delegates be untrammeled, and free to adopt any plan which may meet their views when assembled in convention. The resolution imposed the duty of appointing the time and place for holding the general meeting upon this committee, because not knowing what counties would respond to our invitation, a place could not be designated with any certainty as to its being the proper one.

In conclusion let us say to our brother farmers, it is time to be up and doing. Hold meetings at once and let us have a Farmer's convention at an early day which shall not only devise but execute great things.

The newspapers of this State are requested to insert this letter, and use their influence to promote the object it has in view. With an earnest desire for the prosperity of the State and the rebuilding of her waste places, we subscribe ourselves,

Your brother farmers,

B. F. LONG,
WM. S. DAVIS.
JNO. WATSON.
J. R. GARLAND.

### A Sad Story.

Those who have been around the central station late at night have doubtless observed an old man, dignified in appearance, and evidently superior to such surroundings, who for some time past has been seeking lodgings there. He has a strange history—has had an experience in life that possesses all the singularity of romance. Before the war he was a planter in Texas, and possessor of immense wealth. His deposits in the Union Bank of this city at one time reached $80,000 in gold. His landed estate stretched over leagues of territory and more resembled a German principality than the possessions of an American planter. His homestead was the seat of ease and opulence, and a family of children added interest to his home and gave an incentive to the accumulation of wealth. On the breaking out of the war he went to Europe; but before leaving he made his will, and executed papers which placed his property in the hands of his son and son-in-law. This was done that in case of his death there should be no trouble about the distribution of his estate. At the end of the war he came back. But his absence had given to his children a control of wealth they did not mean to surrender. They refused to recognize him, or permit him to have even a pittance with which to support life. A difficulty occurred between himself and son in which the latter was shot in the arm and dangerously wounded. So exasperated was the outraged parent that he even expressed his regret that the life of his offspring had not been sacrificed. He finally came to this city, and instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of some property which he has in this State. Pending the slow developements of the courts, without money and without friends, this old man, nearly 80 years of age, is compelled to seek shelter at the police station, while a daughter of his, residing in a princely mansion, not a dozen squares away, enjoys every luxury that immense wealth and unbounded resources can secure. Is not his history stranger than fiction.—*New Orleans Pic.*

### Read to your Children.

"A very bright, intelligent little girl came into our sanctum yesterday evening, with the request that we would be plessed to let her have some exchange papers for mother. While selecting some for her, she entertained us with a recital of the contents of a very interesting paper which mother had been reading to her. We asked her if she read the newspapers herself?

"Oh, no, sir," she replied, "my mother reads them to me."

"And you understand what she reads?"

"Yes sir—and some of the papers have very interesting things in them."

Now, the question arises, what was it that made the little child so intelligent, and so interesting in events stirring around her? It was the good judgment of her mother in furnishing her with the contents of the newspaper. We predict that it will not be long before she will be able to read the news for herself; and as she grows older, we'll venture the belief that she will know more with less education, and be better qualified to move in refined society than one half the young ladies of her age and chances. It may be deemed an idle boast, or a vaporish thought but we must be permitted to indulge it—that if newspapers were read more in families where there are children, and if a taste for knowing what is passing in the world around them could be more cultivated in the midst of the youth, a vast amount of labor would be removed from the path of the school teacher, and the young mind be better fitted to take its place in society, than it is at present.

Of course, care should be taken as to the character of the paper which should reach the ears or eyes of children; and there can be no difficulty in this respect; for there is an abundance from which to make choice; but let them have good newspapers, and when you read to them, explain such words, or such articles, as they do not understand.

### Trouble in Rome.

Telegrams received in London from Rome on the 27th, announced the important intelligence that the Papal police had just discovered a mine which had been hollowed out and charged so as to blow up when exposed, the [illegible] fortifications while [illegible] on Mount Aventine, under the direction of French and Roman engineers. Two of the sentinels on duty near the works were assaulted and wounded a few nights since. It is feared that the Roman reactionaries or Garibaldians, or both, contemplated a serious movement in or near the Eternal City at no distant day. Near the location of the mine and in the neighborhood of the camp on the Mount, the police found and took possession of a number of red and black shirts. The Garribaldians have pretty generally substituted a black shirt inscribed with the letters "V. M.," or Vengeance for Metana," embroidered in white on the breast, for the historic red tunic worn so persistently by their well known veteran leader. The simultaneous occurrence of the suspicious events has excited the Pontificial authorities to unusual vigilance. The licenses have been withdrawn from all the wine shops situated in the Roman Campagna, and every place of seeming congregation for the rascals are closely watched. The Papal Government has been considerably disturbed lately by statements of a renewal and extension of clandestine revolutionary intrigues against the temporal authority of the Pope, and their officers call attention to the fact that a Genoa journal published a note from Garibaldi a short time since, in which he says: "I hope to go to Rome with you, but I fear it will be very late if the priests' shops are not closed in the rest of Italy." The *Gazetta d' Italia*, at about the same period, printed the following: "Revolutionary enrollments have been taking place and continue. It is not for us to say who are the enrollers and who the enrolled. We only warn the King's government of one thing—that it ought to be watchful if it does not wish to be led into error." The Franco Roman works at the Suburbian camp will be of a formidable character, and the revolutionist it is supposed, contemplates [illegible] when in an unfinished condition knowing that if completed they will be at once occupied by a considerable Papal army, recruited for the most part in the other Catholic countries of Europe. As if to show a a state of incipient preparation for war the Pontificial military almanac has been distributed to the diplomatic body of Rome. It sets forth that in the Papal army there are eight generals, twenty-four chaplains, and 704 officers, thus divided as to nationality; 464 Italians, 129 French, 59 Swiss, 19 Germans, 20 Belgians, 9 Dutchmen, and 4 English.

THE RAMIE PLANT.—This is of the nettle family. It is now being cultivated as a substitute for, and a great improvement on cotton. One person, Mr. Roeal, has been cultivating it in Mexico for eleven years, and lately he has introduced it into Cuba, where it produced five cuttings in a year. The plant is perennial, like the hop vine, etc. When well rooted it grows from fifteen to twenty feet high. The cultivation is inexpensive and the crop is much larger than cotton. Mr. Roeal has invented machinery by which the stalks, in twenty-four hours after being cut are converted into skeins of very long threads, ready for spinning. The cloth it makes is stronger even than linen and much more lasting in wear. The fibre is very white and has a silky gloss. It finds a ready sale in England at double the price of cotton. The Ramie plant will grow in California wherever the hop flourishes. Our climate does not favor cotton, but we will probably find it peculiarly adapted to this plant. We suggest to our State Agricultural Society that application be made to the Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, for seed or roots of this plant, for use in our State. It seems to promise that we would soon be independent of outside cotton and linen, and this is worth our earnest attention.

### How to get Sleep.

This is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let them arise and chafe the body and extremities with brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath, and rubbing, or a good run or a rapid walk in the open air, or a going up and down stairs just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promote sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application, and may minister to the comfort of thousands.

"Ma'am," said a little urchin to a lady, "your shawl's dragging in the mud."

"Well, suppose it is, is'nt it fashionable?"

## Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11.

A bill was introduced to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons either openly or secretly.

The House bill in relation to jurors passed. The following bills passed their third reading:

Bill concerning the Courts of Justices of the Peace, and mode of procedure therein.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company.

Bill relating to capital execution.

The Substitute for the army bill, which passed Saturday, was reconsidered.

Another substitute, passed its first reading.

Mr. Lovel moved to amend the bill as follows:

"*Sec.* 3. Under this act no COLORED OFFICER, either commissioned or non-commissioned, shall ever command or drill ANY WHITE man or men."

Upon the recommendation of the Governor, Col. Ed. Cantwell, was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover.

HOUSE OF RFPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the charter of Western Railroad passed its third reading. A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Iron and Steel Railroad Company, passed its third reading; also a bill entitled "concluding portion of the Code of Civil Procedure;" also the bill providing for the government of counties.

Various amendments having been offered and rejected, the bill passed its third reading, 30 to 11.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.

Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The bill to incorporate the Enterprise Manufacturing company passed its third reading.

Mr. Welker offered a resolution, authorizing the Principal Enrolling Clerk to employ not exceeding two assistants, at $4 per day; which was adopted.

THE SPECIAL ORDER, *viz:*

The bill to organize a detailed militia in this State, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Forsythe, offered to amend sec 5., as follows:

"All division and brigade commanders shall be appointed by the Governor; field officers of regiments shall be elected by the commanding officers of the Companies comprising each regiment respectively; and the officers of each Company shall be elected by the rank and file of each Company."

The motion was lost by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, Wynne and Wilson.—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burnes, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppis, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, Jones of Wake, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, Carteret, Moore of Yancy, Rich, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker and Winstead.—28.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sinclair called up the bill relating to taxation in the corporate towns of North Carolina, and moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of putting said bill on its passage. Carried.

Mr. Sinclair moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "except for defraying necessary expenses for said corporate town."

The bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad, passed. Also the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company.

Agreed to employ two assistant clerks at a salary of $4 per day each.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, August 13.

The Senate was engaged, most of the day, in the consideration of bills of little interest. The most important measure which engaged its attention, was the bill establishing a Penitentiary, which was defeated.

In the House, several important bills were postponed until to-morrow. The bill against horse or mule stealing, imposing a penalty of imprisonment for life or for twenty years at the discretion of the Judge, passed its several readings.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, August 7.

But little of general interest was done, except the passage of the bill amending the charter of the Chatham Railroad, and the adoption of the House resolution, which fixes the adjournment on the 24th inst., instead of the 17th, as heretofore agreed upon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House concurred in the Senate substitute for the Special Militia Bill, so that bill is now a law.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, August 15.

Bill appropriating $10,000, to furnish the Governor's Mansion: On motion of Mr. Winstead $10,000 was stricken out and $5,000 inserted in its stead, by a vote of 24 to 12.

Bill for the protection of mechanics, and other laborers, allowing them a lien on all work done by them, in order to insure them better pay: On motion of Mr. Welker, it was laid on the table.

Bill providing an appropriation of $40,000, for the support of the Insane Asylum passed its second readibg.

Bill to prevent the *giving* or sale of intoxicating liquors on the days of public elections within five miles of the polls, passed its second reading.

Bill providing for the more effective prevention of horse-stealing, passed its second reading.

Bill authorizing the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company to extend and contract their Road into this State passed its third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Osborne presented a protest against the extra appropriation of $2,000,000 to the Chatham Railroad Company, setting forth its unconstitutionality, &c., which was spread upon the Journal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill concerning the bonds of constables and other officers, after being so amended as to increase the bonds of constables from $1,000 to $2,000, passed second and third readings—56 to 28.

Bills defining the powers and duties of Superior Court Clerks. Also to punish Sheriffs for malfeasance, passed third readings.

Proceedings of the day devoid of much interest.

SENATE.

MONDAY, August 17.

Bill appropriating $8,000 to defray the expenses of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum up to the first day of January, passed its third reading.

Bill to punish conspiracy, insurrection, sedition and rebellion, was amended and passed.

Bill providing for the employment of convicts, in the erection of a Penitentiary was amended by appointing a Committee to select a site for the same and report at the next session of the General Assembly, and the bill passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House of the passage of the following bills:

A bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Grand Western Railroad Co.;

A bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.; and

A bill regulating the hours of labor.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Co. was taken up. [This bill provides for making Ashville the terminus of the road.] After some debate, the bill passed its third and last reading.

The bill in relation to the employment of convicts was called up, rules suspended and bill passed its soveral readings,

The matured interest of the public debt bill was amended and passed.

### Hurricane in New Hampshire.

A correspondent of the *Coos Republican*, published at Lancaster, N. H., gives the following account of a fearful hurricane which visited Pittsburg, in the upper section of Coos County, on Thursday, Aug. 6:

"It was first seen from the house of Mr. E. L. Farnham, rushing in from the Northwest like the very besom of destruction. At this time it seemed that two massive clouds were continually rolling in together with terrible velocity, creating a hissing, seething sound, and, commingling with the terrific crashings of timber, they presented a spectacle truly appalling. Coming through the Tabor Notch—so called—cutting through the dense forest a breadth of three-fourths of a mile, the tornado reaches the Tabor sugar orchard of three hundred trees, and leaves not one standing. Moving on in its terrible work it seemingly answers to the most frightful descriptions of the *tornadoes of the East*. Passing Indian Stream, tearing rocks from their beds and tossing them high in the air, it next reaches Mr. Farnham's timber land, laying waste full one hundred acres of strong maples and towering elms. Continuing along the Northern line of Mr. Baldwin's and Mr. Young's, cutting its road, now about one-half a mile in width, demolishing everything with which it comes in contact, passing over the south-west side of the Fletcher Mountains, leaving striking evidence of its havoc upon the dwelling-house of Mr. Washburn, the current turns northward and sweeps through the entire sugar orchard of E. C. Aldritch. The inhabitants of the Fletcher Mills, hearing the 'noise as of a mighty rushing wind,' looked out to the north, yea, into the opening jaws of this sweeping monster, then realized the terrible fact, that they must wait and abide his coming. Escape is impossible. On it rushes, whirling, roaring, thundering, scattering fences, overturning stone walls and raising huge boulders from their earthy beds. One moment more of such tremendous power and the whole settlement must invariably be a mere wreck of drifting, floating atoms. The suspense is momentary. Passing in a northerly direction it strikes the end of a barn, tearing, as if but spider's webs, the strong timbers from their foundations; then tacking to the north-west it passes through the entire farm, bearing away out-buildings and crumbling to powder carriages, furniture, &c. And now stopping for a moment as if for breath, it turns to the south, lays its iron grip upon the dwelling of E. C. Aldritch, known for years as the 'Fletcher House,' rending, as if paper, the solid birch timbers, and carrying away the entire roof, scattering the now thousands of pieces over hundreds of acres—fragments of which have been found over three miles away. As the storm neared, Fred Aldrich and Charles Roby, with horse and carriage, were seeking shelter near the above-named house. On a sudden they perceived themselves raised entirely from the ground, an Roby, whirling like a top high in the air feet downward, together with his team, was carried over a high board fence, while Aldrich—large timbers, brick, stones and *debris* of every discription flying in all directions—was taken six or eight rods in an opposite course. Nor would it let him have rest or peace even there, but kept whirling and tumbling him until he gained shelter beneath a jutting rock, too strong for even Titan to force. A miraculous escape they had, for neither was seriously injured. It next passed to Mr. Chase's, whose dwelling-house barely escaped, but his other buildings are completely demolished. A small child was lost among the ruins, but, fortunately was recovered being protected by the large timbers. Now it attacks the large Fletcher barn. This frame, composed of hard wood doubly braced throughout with birch, thoroughly built in every respect, was considered the strongest work of the kind in the country, if not in the State. The whole structure was actually moved some inches from its basis ere it yielded; but the work of man could not withstand the force of such an agency, so the basis, like pipe-stems, break, the roof is carried off, and timbers twenty-five feet in length are found eighty rods away. A Mr. Chapple fleeing from his own house, was struck by a timber and one of his legs badly crushed. Leaving these scenes of devastation, it crossed the Connecticut River, tearing away in its wild flight a part of a saw-mill thereon, then over the fields and into the forest again it plunges laying low a swarth of about twenty rods in width as far as the eye can reach. The most wonderful circumstance of all was that this whirling, rending giant passed twice around the house of Mr. Aldrich and left entire the shed part where were convened his family. The damage to very many of the farmers is keenly felt. About thirty head of cattle belonging to Mrs. Tabor have not yet been found—probably crushed beneath the fallen trees."


# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.


### Union Republican Mass Meeting.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX, the Union Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, will be held at the Court House in Winston on Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1868.

All men who love the *Union*, and are for peace, law and order, and opposed to a renewal of the horrors of *Secession* and *Rebellion*, are earnestly invited to attend.

Able speakers from a distance will be present.

THE UNION MEN OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

July 28th, 1868.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.—This week closes the 16th volume of the *Press*. We hope those of our patrons, who are in arrears, will find it convenient to make payment,

In order to renovate our office, and make some necessary alterations and improvements, the publication of the *Press* will be suspended for a short time.

Lost time will be made up at the end of each subscriber's term of subscription.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—We publish the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic Convention, assembled in Raleigh last week, in order that our readers may see what is transpiring in the Democratic camp.

We notice only one delegate from Forsyth present, out of twenty appointed, Thos. J. Wilson. None from Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

☞ On our first page will be found interesting extracts from the *latest edition* of the Revenue Laws, in relation to distilling and tobacco. Under the present regulations, the small distiller of brandy has no showing at all, and much fruit which otherwise might have been a source of revenue to the government and the people, will be lost.

☞ Judge Pearson's letter will be found entire in our columns this week. Read and inwardly digest. That the Judge takes a correct view of the situation, no unprejudiced mind will deny.

TOWN TAXES.—At a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on Tuesday evening, the following taxes were laid.

*Real Estate.*—75 cts on $100 valuation.
*Dogs and Shoats.*—$1.
*Breeding Sows.*—$4.
*Road and Poll.*—$3.50.

BLACKBERRIES.—We learn the house of E, A. Vogler, Esq., of this place, has shipped thus far, one thousand barrels of dried Blackberries, worth about $30,000.

The price per pound advanced, during the week to 18 cents, being about the close of the berry season.

The dried fruit trade will be rather limited,—not near as large as last year,—owing to a partial failure of the fruit crop.

### Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting was held in the court-house at Winston, on Saturday the 8th inst., for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for Forsyth County.

M. MASTEN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. L. PATTERSON appointed Secretary,

The Chairman, in a few remarks, stated the object of the meeting, when Mr. H. W. Fries moved that a committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of consulting with County Societies in different parts of the country, of getting up a Constitution and By-Laws, and of nominating permanent officers for the Society.

The Chair appointed the following persons:

E. A Vogler, Jno. Masten, Jno. B. Doub, Thos. Spach, Jno. Stafford, Jackson Guthrie, Jno. Blackburn, N. D. Sullivan, Luther Reynolds, Jno. Stockton, Charles Ogburn, R. L. Patterson,

On motion, it was determined to hold the next meeting in the court-house at Winston, on Saturday, the 29th day of August inst., at 1 o'clock.

In the mean time, the Committewill be expected to prepare their report.

M. MASTEN, CHAIRMAN,
R. L. PATTERSON, *Secretary*.

### Notice to Distillers.

For the information of persons who wish to engage in the business of distilling, and who wish to avoid the expense and punishment for violations of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, we publish the following Instructions:

1st. All persons wishing to engage in said business, must first list the special tax as distiller with the Assistant Assessor of his division, taking the certificate of the amount of the same.

2nd. You are then required to go to the Deputy Collector of your division and *pay* the said tax, and give a bond with *approved security*, that you will make a true and correct return of all spirits by you distilled.

3rd. You are required to keep a book or record of how many hogsheads you mash in, how many *runs* you make, and how many gallons made at each run, which you will be sworn to.

Note.—The Internal Revenue Laws declare that every person in possession of a *Still*, and who brews, makes mash, wort or wash, for distillation, shall be deemed a distiller.

LEGISLATURE—Tuesday.—The bill fixing the Congressional Election on the same day as the Presidential election, passed its several readings in the House.

In Senate, the bill on salaries and fees, after various amendments, passed.

THE LAND WE LOVE for September contains twelve articles.

The leading article, Gen. Price's Report of his Missouri campaign in 1864, has never been published before, and is of stirring interest. The other prose articles are the Suez Canal, Mary Ashburton, Mr. Dickens and his Debt of Honor, Chief Justice Nash of North Carolina, and the Empress Eugenia.

The poetry is from Mrs. L. Virginia French, Miss I. M. Porter, and Dr. J. D. Bruns, of New Orleans.

All the writers for this truly Southern magazine are of recognized ability.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for September contains its usual variety, among which may be found "Camping out in Siberia," "John and Bridget. A talk about Names," "A Three-horned Dilemma." "Louis XVII and Eleazer Williams. Were they the same person?" "On a very small Subject."

The articles are all good—rather above the usual magazine literature.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for September opens with an illustrated article on Silver and Silver Plate, followed by Travelling in Siberia, Unwelcome Guests of Insects, The Last Years of Kosciusco. These articles are all illustrated in the usual elegant style. The other articles are all readable. It is a good number.

☞ It is said Gen. Rosecrantz has gone to Virginia, to see Gen. Lee on important business.

### More Indian Depredations.

KANSAS CITY, August 15.—Additional reports of the Indian troubles in Kansas state that the Indians and settlers are still fighting on Asher creek, and that three more men have been killed. The Indians are coming down Solomon creek in large numbers, and the people of Asher creek and neighborhood are about cut off, without provisions and nearly destitute of ammunition. Later reports say that the Indians are murdering settlers on Solomon creek. Seven men were killed yesterday, and a settler who came in this morning with his family says he had a running fight quite a long distance. Governor Crawford has gone to Solomon creek and is making preparations for organizing and arming settlers for defence.

### Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at precisely 12 o'clock to-night at his residence in this city on Capitol Hill. Simon Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens Jr., a nephew and his housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, were at his bedside; also Sister Loretta and Sister Geneviere, of the Providence Hospital, and J. Scott Patterson of the Interior Department, and the servants of his household. Breathing his last he passed away quietly and camly without a struggle, as though falling asleep.

DEATH OF THE LARGEST MAN IN KENTUCKY.—William G. Willis died at his residence in Bullitsville, Boone county Kentucky, a few days ago, of appoplexy, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was probably the largest man in Kentucky, weighing five hundred pounds. His average weight for a number of years has not been less than four hundred and ninety pounds, and sometimes it reached five hundred and twenty-five pounds.

A receipt for destroying house flies: Take half a spoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonfull of brown sugar, and one teaspoon full of cream, mix them well together and place them in a room where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

It is reported that a bee-raiser in Windham, Me., during two months and a half of 1867 obtained 488 pounds of honey from two swarms of bees. The youngest swarm made 35 pounds in three weeks during September, which is considered a beautiful yield for the season.

CORN CROP.—It is said there are 36,000,000 acres of corn growing in the United States this year, 300,000 acres more than last year.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 17, P. M.—The House passed a bill, putting negroes in the State on an equal footing with the whites—negromembers demanding a right to Hotel tables, beds and all licensed places. Several white Republicans voted against it, declaring that on the question of race, they must go with their own color.

The Central Pacific Railroad is now built to the Humboldt River, 250 miles east of Sacramento. The earnings for July were $260,000 in gold the road being operated from 154 to 190 miles during that period.

While California is producing $45,000,000 in gold, she produces $60,000,000 in farm products, and $50,000,000 in manufactured goods.

A gentleman in Norfolk, Va., planted last spring 41 barrels of Irish potatoes. He has just taken his crop out of the ground, and has shipped already 940 barrels, and has about 100 barrels on hand. This makes a gross return of upwards of $5,000 from his potato crop.

Ellis Wood, of North Ponfret, Vt., has two old cows, and one two years old, all Jersey grades, from the milk of which, last year 890 pounds of butter were made. Three calves were also raised on the milk and one was fatted, and the milk and cream needed by a family of five persons used, and not made into butter.

The Empress of France was recently presented with a basket containing three thousand different varieties of the rose.

The tobacco inspections of Richmond Va., for July amounted to 4,336 hhds.

Prince Napoleon sported in Pesth at the rate of $5,000 in two days.

There are twenty two thousand inhabitants in Jerusalem.

There is every indication of a very large number of students at the Virginia University next session. Those best informed count on as many as six hundred students.

The largest steam saw mill in the world, but one, is stated is to be found at Clinton Iowa. When in full operation it employs 1,000 men. The engine is of 900 horse power.

Twenty-three wagons loaded with Mormons are on their way back to the States. They adhere to the Mormon faith, but are disgusted with the management of Young.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are becoming insufficient to support her population, and much destitution is expected this winter.

Spain is in trouble. The disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results, and a financial crisis is anticipated.

The grasshopper army, which has devastated parts of Iowa for two years, has turned Westward again, and passed Council Bluff on Wednesday, going toward the setting sun.

Nineteen hundred sheep, in one flock, were recently driven from Ohio to Kansas, where sheep breeding and wool growing are becoming more and more important.

Two hundred and twenty-four unmuzzled dogs were captured in Philadelphia during last week. Twenty of them were redeemed, the remainder killed.

Mexico, with nearly a million square miles of territory, and a population of about 8,000,000, has only 160 miles of railway.

Bismark's physicians prescribe walks in pine groves, to inhale its odor. This is a very popular remedy in Europe at the present time.

Philanthropic London has a "Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Assosiation," and a "Home for lost and starving Dogs."

Nearly three thousand operatives in Ellicott City Md., are out of employment, owing to the factories and mills being destroyed.

The number of emigrants that arrived at New york during the present year, up to the fifth inst., was 132,875, against 154,289 to the same date last year, and 160,000 during the same period in 1866.

The ladies of Philadelphia have a rifle club. On Thursday they had a shooting-match at Washington Retreat, and a number of prizes were distributed to the fair winners.

STAYMER, Canada, August 10.—The fire which has been raging in the woods of this neighborhood for the past week, reached this place on Saturday, and destroyed eleven houses, the road buildings. The track was badly damaged, and the culvert destroyed. A large quantity of lumber was also destroyed.

Ex-Gov. Filmore suffers from the gout, and frequently cannot walk without support.

It is estimated that 75,000,000 cigars are yearly consumed in New York city.

The Wine Growers' Association of Ohio wants Congress to place a duty of $1,50 a gallon on foreign wines.

The hop-growers in Wisconsin estimate the yield this year at 800 pounds an acre or less, on which it is thought the yield will not exceed 60,000 or 65,000 bales.

Thurlow Weed, writing from London, speaks of the vast number of Americans who are now summering on the continent. At Dresden alone he has ascertained there are at least 800.

Mr. John H. Tegmeyer, City Commissioner of Baltimore, reports that the damages to the streets and bridges of that city by the late flood, was $124,800. To rebuild and repair the bridges and put the streets in proper condition, at present prices of material and labor, $215,000 dollars will be required.

### Platform Adopted by the State Democratic Convention.

We the delegates of the Democratic and Conservative people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do resolve:

1st. That we approve of the nomination of the National Democratic Convention, of Horatio Seymour, for President, and Frank P. Blair, Jr., for Vice President of the United States. That in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound political principles, of unsullied public and private character and undoubted patriotism, and as such, we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

2d. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by said Convention. It palters in no double sense—its language is explicit, and its meaning clear. The issues presented to the country are plainly and unmistakably defined, and with a free and fair election we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people, and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-trodden States of the South.

3d. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about the wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot box, and all efforts to produce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partisans of a desperate political faction bent upon perpetuating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war, threatening them at the same time with military force, while in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the elections of Electors of President and Vice President, and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice, and with no regard to the question of the Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the Radical candidates, in disregard and in defiance of the just rights of the people of such States, and of the whole country.

4th. That it is our frank purpose now, and has been since the close of the late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the Government of the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government; and we do proclaim that in asking recognition on terms of equality in the grand copartnership of States, which constitutes our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary we wish to share its benefits and its duties; to rebuild our waste places under its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country; to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men everywhere, who seek to perpetuate discord and division; and to participate in the blessings as well as the burdens of the Government

5th. That we have seen, with indignation, the complete overthrow of our late excellent system of State Government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead, heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition, and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes, and their interests, and with this change has come the election to high places of profit and trust, of men, in most instances, without character or qualifications, and not a few of whom are mere adventurers from abroad, having no interests in common with the people of this State, no fitness whatever for the station which they have reached, by means most unworthy and disreputable.

6th. That the attempt of the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partisans, in and out of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize and equip, and keep on foot a large standing force, not less than 6,000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him, with power to any member of the said force to arrest any citizen without authority or warrant from any civil officer or magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the State, dangerous to the liberty of the people, and well calculated, if not intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst, and as such it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of the State.

7th. That the measure subsequently introduced and which is now pending, and will in all probability be adopted, however artfully disguised, is but the same measure under another name; with one or two of its objectionable features altered, but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and his partisans with hitherto unheard of powers, which are susceptible of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly their purpose to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and as we believe to attempt the control of the next election by that measure. We most earnestly recommend to the people of the State, and especially to our political friends to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force, but nevertheless to yield none of their just rights.

8th. That the Governor of this State having proclaimed it as the policy of the Radical party to suffer no one to hold any office, appointment, or place in the State, however humble, who will not lend his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to effect the exercise of the elective franchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have the right to counteract such policy by all lawful means, if they see proper so to do—that any citizen of the State therefore, has a manifest right to employ, or not to employ, or cease to employ any person whatever when any existing contract terminates, and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature by any pretended law to deprive any citizen of such rights or to impose any penalty or penalties for so doing will be in violation of the constitutional rights of the citizen.

9th. That to attain success in the approaching Presidential election every effort should be made by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter favorable to our cause to the polls—to that end we most earnestly recommend to our friends to organize at once Seymour and Blair Clubs in every county and every district, with active canvassers whose duties, among other things, it shall be, to see that all our friends entitled to vote are duly registered and brought to the polls, and that unqualified persons are not allowed to register or ovte.

## Important Letter from Chief Justice Pearson.

### To the Conservative Party.

I am alarmed at the condition of the country, and fear we are drifting into another civil war. In my opinion the "war clouds" are as dark now as in the winter of 1860–61. We were then promised "peaceable secession;" we are now to have "peaceable nullification." Under these circumstances I feel it to be a duty to make known the reasoning by which I have arrived at the conclusion that every man who has an interest at stake, and who wishes to have peace and avoid bloodshed should vote for Grant and Colfax.

Being a member of the Conservative party, and having been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the nomination of *both* parties, by a unanimous vote of the people, it is fair to presume that I have their confidence, and that what I say will be considered calmly, as the advice of a friend, who has no motive save the public good. I trust to be allowed to do so without being drawn into the vortex of politics; with my views silence would be criminal. God Almighty! forbid a war of races!

*Violent politicians* avow their purpose to agitate, turn things upside down, *nullify*, and bring on another war, rather than submit to let negroes vote and hold office. But is it not the part of wisdom and patriotism to accept "the situation," and try and make the most of a bad bargain, rather than make bad worse? I cannot as others seem to be able to do, exclude from my mind the fact that the South attempted a revolution, was *subjugated*, and our condition is one of the bitter fruits of rebellion! "Let us have peace." This is the point on which my opinion rests.

The New York Convention declares our State government a mere creation of usurpation, and of course not entitled to the allegiance of the people; and it proclaims the reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary and *void*"—omitting the word *null*, lest it might call up unpleasant recollections of the days of *nullification*, when the strong will of Jackson prevented war.

If the reconstruction acts are void, so are the reconstruction measures of President Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves. This leads to war. But it is said "slavery and secession" are dead issues.—Why, or how? Admit however, that the only object is to deprive the freedmen of political rights. How can that be effected? Some say it is to be done by the ballot and not by the bayonet." How? That's the question. The freedmen are now in possession of the right to vote; of course, if they vote, the Constitution cannot be *amended*, so the only mode is to carry out *practically* the doctrine that the reconstruction acts *are void*, and our Constitution is *of no* effect. This is *nullification*, and disguise it as they may, it must result in war. History furnishes no instance of four millions of people, backed as they are in our State, by a clear majority of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political rights which they have enjoyed for years. It cannot be done without a civil war. It is against the order of nature.

My countrymen! it is time to pause and refuse longer to follow the lead of violent politicians. We should discard prejudice and passion, and act on our own judgment, as to what should be done under the circumstancesby which we are surrounded.

The most violent members of any party, provided they can get members enough at the start to make a respectable showing, always carry their point, for reason is put aside, vituperation and abuse are hurled at all who hesitate, "he is not a friend of the South, he is a traitor to his race and color, &c., &c." The women and children, (creatures of feeling,) join in the clamor, and so it goes. You and I were opposed to secession, the bulk of the people opposed it, yet we were hurried into it. After the ordinance, like true men, we adhered to our State, and rendered faithful allegiance to the Confederacy up to the surrender.—What did we gain by it? I should rather ask, who can estimate what we lost by it?

1st. We labored under a supposed inconvenience in not being allowed to carry slaves into the Territories, and owing to the prejudices against slavery, a fugitive slave could not be reclaimed under the act of Congress, without more cost than his value. To remedy this the South seceded. We lost *all* our slaves.

2d. At the Fortress Monroe conference it was in our power to be restored to all the rights of a State, provided, we would submit to a *gradual* emancipation, that is, every negro born after a day to be fixed, should be free at the age of 21. But the cry was "independence or nothing," "fight it out," when it was known we could not open the spring campaign without a reinforcement of 200,000 negro soldiers; which was impossible, or, if possible, fatal to our cause. The result was—a surrender without terms, followed by *instant* emancipation; with four millions of freedmen in our midst! So bad was again made worse.

3d. What was to be done with the freedmen? The idea of four millions of people *not slaves*, existing in our midst without political right, was out of the question. Such a condition of things never has, within the memory of man, and never will exist. It is against the eternal laws of nature! At that time we had it in our power to put all things right, by submitting to qualified negro suffrage. That is, let every freedman who could read and write, or owned, say $100 dollars worth of property, have the right to vote. Not much harm would have come of this, for the negro vote would have been scattered and neutralized. But no! "this is a white man's government." Prejudice excluded reason. How did it result? The State is reduced to a military district, with a provisional government, subject to the order of the "General commanding." The freedmen are entitled to *full suffrage*, and the right to hold office. These terms imposed by the general government have been submitted to, and acted upon. A clear majority of 20,000 votes, has fixed the matter. So bad was again made worse.

Let me ask, why did Gen. Lee surrender? because he could not help it! For the same reason, we must submit to the *political* not the *social* (for that is a thing under our own control) equality of the freedmen. This is "the situation"—the question is, shall we go on, and again make bad worse, or shall we try to make the best of it?

What is the reason that the negro vote instead of being scattered is concentrated with the full force of a solid column? It is carried by the violent opposition made to the will of the general government in regard to reconstruction.

The freedmen have an undefined impression that there is still a wish to reduce them to slavery. They certainly have a well founded belief that there is a determination to deprive them of political equality.

This makes them "pull together;" remove the pressure and their vote will be neutralized, and unless I mistake the power and effect of the superiority of the white man, aided as he is by education, and the possession of the wealth of the country, in a few years they will vote as before 1835. In the borough of Newbern, Gaston; Hillsboro' Nash; Halifax, Daniel; Salisbury, McKay; Edepton, Johnson; Wilmington, Meares; it was then a subject of remark, "The free niggers always vote for the most respectable men." How is this pressure to be removed? By giving them assurance that we "acquiesce," and are content to allow them political equality. How is that assurance to be given? By electing Grant and Colfax. Then we shall have peace, and the country will have repose, which it so much needs. But elect the candidates of the other party. This certifies the freedmen that we are not content to let things stand as they are—it is an open declaration of war, and they will stand firm in solid column against us, supported by what has been called in derision "The mean white men," but supported by enough to give them a majority of 20,000 votes. What is to be the result? Agitation, of course, but there is reason to fear worse may come of it; has it ever been known that four millions of people after enjoying political rights for years, could be reduced to vassalage without a civil war? and *such* a civil war! The mind revolts at its contemplation. The war we have just passed through is as nothing compared to it. Some suggest, "how can our condition be made worse?" We have a Legislature composed of men who pay no taxes, but have unlimited power to tax us. We have incompetent judges, clerks &c. Our ancient mode of judicial proceeding is "torn up by the roots," "and many who are strangers to it, are put in high places." So much of this as is true, is to be regretted. We must accept the situation, and make the most of it. Divine inspiration teaches us "it is hard to kick against the pricks." Are we not, my friends, in some measure to blame for this condition of things? Had we at an earlier day came out openly for reconstruction according to the will of the general government, is it not fair to presume that the Conservative element would have entered more largely into the composition of the Convention and Legislature, and of the high places of trust and confidence?

My conclusion is that we must concede to the freedmen political equality; if we can only satisfy them we do so in good faith, by voting for Grant and Colfax.—Then there will be an end of strife. The contemplation of war and bloodshed will be put far from us. The freedmen will become satisfied that it is for their good interest to allow us to have the guidance of public affairs, and the innate power and vigor of the white man will convince the world that we are able to carry a weight of four millions imposed on us by the unaccountable decrees of Providence, and still work out our destiny as the grandest republic that has ever been known among the nations.

It is said by some, "The political equality of the freedman is a fixed fact, but it is necessary to agitate and bluster about nullification and War, in order to restore the Constitution and State rights, and to turn the Radicals out of office."

In regard to restoring the constitution and State rights, no one pretends that the reconstructing measures of the President, or of the general government (for an act passed over the veto, is an act of the government) are in accordance with the provisions of the constitutien. It is also clear that they are not *unconstitutional*, but *extra* constitutional, that is, acts done to meet an emergency, not foreseen by the framers of that instrument. Such is the decision of our Supreme Court by the concurring opinion of the three Judges, Battle, Reade and Pearson, in two cases—Ex parte Hughes, Cook *vs* Cook, Phillip's reports. So the suggestion of restoring the constitution is a pretext, and the notion that as the State has never been out of the Union, she *instantly* after the surrender was entitled to all the rights of a State, as if nothing had happened is a fallacy.—Your son rebels, he is still your son, but is he entitled to the rights and privileges of a child, until he atones, and is reconciled to his parents? So restoring State rights is out of the question.

In regard to turning the Radicals out of power, it is strange that men can be so carried away by party prejudice, as to be willing to put the lives and fortunes of the people on a venture, in order to obtain an object so insignificant, compared with the fearful consequences by which it may be attended. We agitated and blustered about secession and war, when not one in ten expected it would come to that. Shall we now agitate and bluster about nullification and war and be surprised at a similar result? Should we not take a lesson from experience? Such agitation and bluster for a party purpose is not only deceitful, but it seems to me *wicked*, as it may lead to such awful consequeuces.

It is inevitable, that the Conservatives must split into two parties. The *peace* Conservatives and the *war* Conservatives, or to avoid inconsistency, the *nullifiers*. The difference is so vital, that they cannot act together as one party. The nullifiers act with the Democrats. There can be no reason why the Conservatives, without identifying themselves with the Republicans, but keeping up their organization as a party, and leaving the nullifiers to go to themselves, may not act with the Republican party, and vote for Grant, as the man for the occasion, who like Jackson, will put a stop to nullification, in the new shape in which it now raises its hydrahead.

When the storm is over, the Conservative party representing as it does, the property and intelligence of the State, will take the guidance of affairs and all will be well.

R. M. PEARSON.

Richmond Hill, N. C., July 20, 1868.

## The Cattle Disease.

The prevalence of the cattle disease in the Northwest and Southwest, alleged to have been brought from Texas, while no doubt a sufficient evil in the locations affected, is likeley to be taken advantage of unduly by beef speculators in the East with the view of getting up prices. That they will send forth exaggerated statements as to cattle coming east, and the scarcity of good stock, seems to be very generally suspected. The New York Post taking this view of the subject, remarks:

"The Texas cattle trade has become suddenly so important, and has contributed of late so much of the Eastern supply for which the Northwest was formerly the only source, that the most bitter prejudice is indulged in Illinois against it. There is a strong predisposition among the Western grazers and drovers to attribute all evil among their herds to importations from Texas. The Legislature of Illinois even passed an act last Febuary punishing any one who should 'bring into the State, or own, or have in possession any Texas or Cherokee cattle,' with fine and imprisonment. This act is probably unconstitutional, and certainly cannot be and has not been enforced. But it shows the feeling of the State towards the Southwestern trade. Under the circumstances it is natural that the conclusions held by public opinion in that State upon a 'cattle plague' should be received with some caution elsewhere."

The New Yorkers are also endeavoring to create a sensation on the subject. The Express says:

"The disease appearing in the cattle at Communipaw, New Jersey, is creating not a little excitement in this city. The disease shows itself on the animal by restlessness and water-looking eyes, followed by lassitude. The animal walks with the head bent forward, the spine extended upwards, as if in great agony, and expires within a few hours after the first symptoms are noticed. There appears on the beasts affected a number of parasites, which feast on them between the hind legs, and thence impregnate the animal's blood with the poisonous virus. Our reporter noticed about fifty of such on one animal. The bug is of a grey color, and looks like the 'carapato' frequently found in South America, but is far more dangerous."

The New York Post, of Monday evening, says:

"The officers of the board of health on Saturday and Sunday visited the cattle yards at Communipaw for the purpose of learning whether a consignment of diseased cattle had arrived at that place from the West. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Harris found about one hundred and fifty cattle in pens far apart from the healthy cattle. They were part of a lot of three hundred and twenty cattle shipped by Mr. J. T. Alexander, consigned to his agent, Mr. Fitch, about fifty per cent. of which died on the passage. Most of the cattle appear to be healthy. The diseased cattle could easily be distinguished, as they appeared to be shriveled up, with their back-bone elevated six or eight inches above its natural level. The eyes had a dull, watery look, with an expression of pain in them. Their respiration was spasmodic, as if it caused much suffering.

"Dr. Harris instructed the owners how to disinfect the pens and other places where the cattle had been, and two casks of carbolic acid were sent for. This disinfectant has been used in England with great success.

"On his return to this city Dr. Harris secured the appointment of additional inspectors to prevent the sales of diseased meat. Guards are also stationed at all the railroad lines to prevent the shipment of diseased cattle to this market, and every cattle train is to be accompanied by a competent medical officer, so that if the disease breaks out on a train it may be stopped, the cattle penned and if necessary shot, to prevent the spread of the disease. Telegrams were also sent to Governors Fenton, Ward of New Jersey and Gray of Pensylvania, soliciting their co-operation in stopping the plague, which has been promised.

"Yesterday morning the president of the board of health received a telegram from the officers of the Abottoir Company at Communipaw, informing him that it had been decided to slaughter all the animals which had been exposed to the disease and throw their carcasses into the rendering kettles, and if the medical officers wished to make any *post mortem* examination, an opportunity would be given them to do so. Accordingly Mr. Lincoln and Doctor Harris, Stiles, Howard and Morris visited the abattair. A steer so badly diseased as to be unable to stand was killed, and an examination showed that the lungs were perfectly sound, but the liver was enlarged to over twice its original size, with hæmature and bloody stool. It is said that the disease is not the rinderpest of Europe, nor is it identical with the plague which visited Massachusetts in 1860, which was of a pleuro-pneumonical character. It is not known how contagious it is, nor by what it is caused. Specimens of the blood, urine, bladder, kidneys and liver were preserved for microscopic examination.

"Most of the diseased cattle were covered with a species of vermine known as ticks, rarely seen in the East, though some of the drovers have seen them on Texas cattle brought here.

The disease is said to have appeared at Providence R. I., in a lot of thirty-five steers purchased at Albany last week."

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We are very much surprised, not withstanding all we have written on the subject, to find so many people sweating away at digging with a spade, when, in nine cases out of ten, the digging fork will do four times the work in the same time, with inexpressibly less labor. It is scarcely necessary to say that the people we see so barbarous are not our readers, but even "our own people" do not seem to know that a four-tined fork is much better than a five-tined one.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

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## DIED:

In Bethania, after a brief illness, on Monday evening, Mrs. AMANDA LEHMAN, relict of the late Eugene Lehman, aged about 51 years.

## The Crops Throughout the Country.

The telegraph has brought news from all parts of the country in reference to the crops. The intelligence may be considered as highly favorable to the agricultural interests, as may be seen from the following summary:

The wheat crop is, according to locality from 25 to 50 per cent. larger than it was last year in West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and the quality is regarded as excellent. In Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas the reports are not so good, the yield being indifferent. In Lousiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland, Southwestern Virginia, Central Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware and Vermont the crop has been an average one.

The corn crop in all sections of the country is reported to be very large, and the quality remarkably good. The yield this year it is asserted, will be fully one third more than last. This is especially the case in the Southern States.

The oat crop will be less than usual in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Maine, on account of the rains. In Lousiana, Mississipi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and the other Southern States it will not be more than an average one.

The yield of oats however will be large in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, New York, and Illinois, especially in the latter State.

The hay crop will yield more than the average returns, especially in Pennsylvannia, New York, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, where the hay will be abundant and of excellent quality.

The barley crop will not be above the average. The potato crop is reported large and good. The hops in Pensylvania it is stated have been killed by heavy mildew from the rains and by lice.

The fruit crop especially in the Middle States, is very poor. The peach crop will not be half what it was last year, but in the extreme South it looks better. In New York the apple crop is more promising than in any other State.

In the South the sugar crop is said to be very promising, but very few canes were planted this year.

Cotton has been injured by the caterpillar in Florida, but in other parts of the country the reports are encouraging.

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ARMS.—The Washington *Star* says: "Several new Governors of the Southern States have recently made requisitions on the Secretary of War for arms, under the law passed in 1796, but the Secretary has decided not to furnish until further legislation is had on the subject. The Governors, in consequence, have united in an appeal to Congress, to meet on the day to which they have adjourned, to take action in the matter."

## THE MARKETS.

***Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,***

*Wholesale and Retail Merchant.*

SALEM, N. C., Aug. 21, 1868.

*Bacon*, 18 to 20 cts.
*Beeswax*, 35 cents.
*Beef*, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
*Butter*, 20 cents per lb.
*Coffee*. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
*Cotton Yarns*, $2 00 by single bunch.
*Cotton Sheetings*. 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
*Candles, tallow*, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
*Chickens*. 20 to 25 cents.
*CORN*, $1 25
*Cheese*, 25 cents per pound
*Eggs*, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
*Flaxseed*, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
*FLOUR*, $5½ to 6 per 100 pounds.
*FRUIT, Dried Apples* 6 to 9 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'dhalves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, 15 to 20
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
*Feathers* 50 cents. per lb.
*Hay*, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
*Iron*, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
*Lard*, 25 cents.
*Leather, Sole*, 30 to 35 cents.
*Molasses*, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
*Nails*, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
*Oats*, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
*Peas*, $1 10 per bushel.
*Powder*, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
*Potatoes*, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
*Rice*, 16⅔ cents per lb.
*Rye*, $1 25 per bushel.
*Sugar*, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
*Rags*, 4 cents.
*Salt*, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack.
*Veal*, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
*Mutton*, 6 @ 7 cents. "
*Homemade Vinegar*, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
*Malt Vinegar* 60 cts.
*WHEAT*, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 4lb6.

## DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Tobacco of all grades has been coming into market quite freely this week. The Warehouses all have large sales each day, and the prices keep well up to their former standard. The common and inferior qualities are regarded as selling particularly well.—*Register.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **LUGS.** | |
| Very Inferior, | $5,00 to $6,00 |
| Good Working, | 8,00 to 10,00 |
| Extra Yellow Smoking, | 10,00 to 30,00 |
| **LEAF.** | |
| Inferior and Common, | $6,00 to $10,00 |
| Good Wrapping Fillers, | 10,00 to 15,00 |
| Fine Yellow Wrappers, | 20,00 to 50,00 |
| **STEMS.** | |
| Loose, | $2,50 to $3,00 |
| Bright in hogsheads, | 3,50 to 4,50 |

THE MARKETS.—In BALTIMORE, August 11, Cotton firm at 30. Flour active and corn dull.

NEW YORK, August 10, cotton 30. Gold excited and very active, closing at 46¼ to 46⅛. Southern bonds generally firm.

PRICES OF N. C. BANK NOTES IN RALEIGH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of North Carolina | 60 |
| " Cape Fear | 30 |
| " Charlotte | 30 |
| " Lexington | 15 |
| " Graham.....(new) | 24 |
| " Roxborough | 60 |
| " Wadesboro | 26 |
| " Thomasville | 20 |
| " Wilmington | 30 |
| " Commerce | 16 |
| " Washington | 3 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 |
| " Clarendon | 3 |
| " Yanceyville | 3 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank | 50 |
| Farmers' Bank, Greensborough | 27 |
| Commerial Bank Wilmington | 29 |
| Merchants' Bank, Newbern | 60 |
| Greensborough Mutual | 6 |


## Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

## NOTICE

### TAXES! TAXES!!

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county their taxes for the year 1868:

At Joseph Wagoner's, Friday " 21
" Winston, Saturday " 22
" Butner's Hotel, Salem, Monday, " 24

When it is expected the people will be prompt in attending and paying their taxes, as I must have all the taxes immediately.

The State and County Taxes for the year 1868 are 45 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

Having received the Tax Book from the Clerk, for the year 1868, I hold it ready for inspection. Any person knowing of property not listed is requested to inform me.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

*July* 10, 1868.

## Valuable Plantation

### FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,
and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

## FRESH DRUGS!

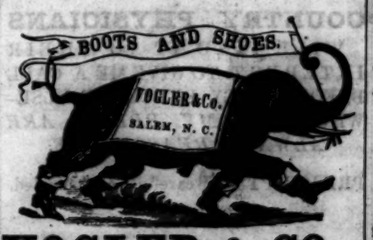
JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.




## VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

**Shoe Manufacturing Business,**
*in Salem, N. C.*

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes—they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

**TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.**

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
*FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES,*

## VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

Febb. 20, 1868 26-

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!!!

A FRESH OPENING OF

## SUMMER GOODS.

## PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

**WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,**
Bleached and Brown
Sheetings and Shirtings.

**YANKEE NOTIONS,**
Dress Trimmings,
Gloves and Hosiery.

**HATS AND SHOES.**
Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats.
Ladies' Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Misses' Shoes. Childrens' Shoes,

**DRUGS,**
of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

**HARDWARE,**
of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c.
Carriage Springs and Axles.

**Queens and Glassware,**
a full assortment

**SUGARS** different kinds.
**COFFEES,**
A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

**Molasses,**
**Tanner's and Coal Oil,**
**Sole Leather, Salt,**
**Iron, Nails.**

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

**STOCK OF GOODS.**

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

**Bacon, Flour and Meal.**

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accomodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

**LAMPS, OIL, &c.,**

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25—

## A Lot of "Goods Boxes!"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

## THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify,

Adddess all communications to
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

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## FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

**Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.**

### BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

### IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

**Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.**

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

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## ATTRACTIONS

AT

## J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

## Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

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## ROSADALIS

**Purifies the Blood.**

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

**For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,**
*SALEM*.....*N. C.*

---

**Every Man His Own Lawyer.**
This valuable book just received
at BLUM'S.

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"GET THE BEST"
## WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S

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## Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

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## ZEVELY'S
# DRUG STORE,
## Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

## DRUGS, MEDICINES,
## DYE STUFFS,
## Fancy Articles,
## PERFUMERY,
## NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

## AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

**Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.**

---

AT

## Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

## COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

## COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

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### FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

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### COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

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### HE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

**Family Dye Colors,**

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

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### PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

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## SPRING LIST
OF
## SCHOOL BOOKS
## AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

***PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.***

***Readers***—The New Elementary Reader.—Do N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
***Grammars***—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
***Geographies***—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
***Arithmetics***—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
***Histories***—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
***Dictionaries***—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
***Speakers***—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
***Algebra***—Davie's and Loomis'.
***Astronomy***—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
***Comstock's*** Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
**COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.**

## STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills, Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios, Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge, Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips, Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders, Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates, German Colors, &c., &c.

**INKS!**—*Black, Red and Blue.*
*David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.*
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

**PAPERS, &c.,**

cmbracing

***Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.***

***Docket Paper***, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

**ENVELOPES**

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

**BLANK BOOKS,**

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

**Pass and Memorandum Books.**

American Talesbound i5c1
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

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**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE**
## LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphi

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## Attention! Right Dress!
### DRESS UP RIGHT!
### An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

*Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.*

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

*New Goods received every few weeks by Express.*

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

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## Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

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## CHOICE
# GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

**POEMS.**

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

*EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes*, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
*EMBLEMS OF POETRY*, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
*FORGET ME NOT,*
*PARTING GIFT,*
*POETRY OF FLOWERS,*
*THOMPSON'S SEASONS*

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

**Books for Boys and Girls.**

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.

*Martin Rattler;* or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

*The Boy Artist.* A Tale for the Young.

*The Boy Makes the Man.* A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

*Nineveh and its Story*, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

**TOY BOOKS**

ever offered to the public in this place.

***Medical***—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
***N. C. Form*** Books.

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## THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
**Wm. H. Bernard,**
*Editor & Proprietor,*
Wilmington, N. C.

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## J. G. VEACH & CO'S
**MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE--Daily.**

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25–3m

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## Berkley, Millar & Co.

*Wholesale Dealers in*

**DRY GOODS & NOTIONS**

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C*

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**VERMICELLI & MACARONI**

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

Febb. 20, 1868 26–

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### THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postarates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.) | 35 " |
| Six times per week, per quarter, | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

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## A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

## FURNITURE,

**CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,**

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

**MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.**

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

## ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

**AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!**

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

**D T EVERTS & CO.,**

*Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.*

OR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
*Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*

September, 13, 1867 4.

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## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

AT

**ZEVELY'S DRUGSTORE,**

*Post Office Building,*

**SALEM, N. C.**

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public. A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 25–

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## COLORING.

*Mrs. THOS. J. BONER,*

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35–tf

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**J. B. HUNTER & CO.,**

## Cotton Factors,

AND

## Produce Commission Merchants,

**Corner High & Water Streets,**

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1–1y.

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## TAILORING!

**HENRY HUGHES,**

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1, 8 1867, 9–tf.

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**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,**

LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK.

For sale by BLUM'S

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THE
# People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

**SALEM, N. C.,**

**BY L. V. BLUM**

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

**LATEST NEWS,**

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page o choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

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### THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

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### THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

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### LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

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### Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

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### Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

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All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
*Salem, N. C., Aug.* 1867.

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THE
## Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

## PRINTING

**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRMMES,
CIRCULES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.

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**THE PSALMIST,**
*A POCKET EDITION,*
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

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**SALT AND MOLASSES.**

E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

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## Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.
Feb. 7, 1868. m–4